



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 3, 1927
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
THE ROAD TO RUIN
MUST HAMMER ON INJUNCTION
PROGRESS BOND CAMPAIGN
LABOR'S WAGE POLICY JUSTIFIED

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Luxury Under Foot

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 214 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2559 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 159—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 100 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Unholsters No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 20—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 3, 1927

No. 18

Economic Conference

By George E. Hooker. Special Correspondence by Mail, International Labor News Service.

M. Theunis, ex-premier of Belgium and the very competent chairman of the Preparatory Committee, opened, as its president, the Economic Conference the 4th instant, in the severely bare Hall of the Reformation—the hall where the League of Nations Assembly holds its regular September sessions. The 220 delegates, of 50 nations, 30 tongues and all the continents, are, in connection with the surroundings, an impressive and notable body.

On the right of the president—who occupies a throne-like platform—sits Sir Arthur Salter, director during the war of shipping requisitioning, now director of the Economic Section of the League of Nations, and one of the most unassuming and valuable international figures in the world. On the chair's left sits M. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office. Among the front delegates are M. de Michelis, president of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; Sir Walter Runciman, chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, and Secretary May of the International Co-operative Alliance at London. From these five co-operating organizations a number of experts were also named as delegates by the League Council.

Delegates Make Interesting Study.

Back of the delegates sit nearly as many economists, special advisers and secretaries sent by the different countries as aides. The United States, for example, sent nine, England eight, France many more, Salvador none. The two galleries accommodate the representatives of 212 different journals, besides general visitors. Perhaps a thousand persons attend.

Many of the delegations are interesting to study. One naturally notes first the French, for this conference came from France. At their head is M. Loucheur—often styled the richest man in France—who, on behalf of his delegation in the League Assembly of 1925, moved there the calling of this conference. But next him and not less a contributor, sits Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Federation of Labour, who, in the League's 1924 discussions on peace, argued the necessity of economic peace as the basis of political peace. He had also, in still earlier years, with other labor spokesmen, urged before the governing body of the International Labor Organization and other international labor assemblies, the desirability of economic co-operation between the nations on tariff barriers, the scientific organization of labor, raw materials, and other questions now before this conference.

Trade Unionists from Three Nations.

Among the German delegates sits Wilhelm Eggert, member of the Central Committee of the German Federation of Labour. Nearby is Carl Friedrich von Siemens, president of the Siemens Electrical Company and of the Council of the German Railways. In the British line are not only Sir Arthur Balfour, chairman of the British Committee on Trade and Industry; Sir Max Muspratt, president of the Federation of British Industries, and Mr. W. T. Layton, the brilliant editor of the London Economist, but also Arthur Pugh, ex-president of the British Trade Union Congress and vice-president of its present General Council. In the center of the hall are the United States delegates, Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles

banker and member of the Dawes Commission; Norman H. Davis, formerly of the Treasury and State departments; Alonzo E. Taylor, economist from Leland Stanford University, and Julius Klein, director of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Unlike the other industrial countries, the United States has no labor delegate. But John P. Frey is present by appointment as labor adviser to the delegation.

Two delegates from India are noticeable from their swarthy complexion. Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Portugal are represented, as well as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Greece, Finland, the Scandinavian and Far Eastern and in part of the South American countries. Mexico is present "as observer." Among those most studied are the four representatives from Russia.

Small Countries Send Men of Ability.

Some of the smaller countries have sent some of their best brains. Prof. Gustav Cassel of Stockholm may perhaps fittingly be styled the dean of European economists in the field of world economics, and Johan Johansson, treasurer of the Swedish Federation of Labor, has at least helped build one of the most efficiently administered labor movements in the world.

The first four days of the conference, assigned for a general discussion of the economic condition of the world, are just over. Most delegations were heard from, and all nearly in French or English. Nearly all speeches, too, were submitted in writing in advance, mimeographed translations circulated at the time of delivery, and oral translation thus obviated. The mimeographed verbatim proceedings, in both French and English, were available 30 to 60 minutes after each event, and every morning a printed journal gave the previous day's proceedings complete. Taken with the 60 advance papers of thousands of pages by specialists for the delegates and the public, the general arrangements constitute remarkable spade-work for a difficult and venturesome international undertaking. Many of the contributing experts are also present and accessible for questions.

THE WIFE AS AN ORGANIZER.

Fellow unionists, how much time do you devote to teaching the principles of unionism to your wife? If you but stopped to think of it, the wife is in a position to do some splendid organizing, and if the union men of any city would organize their wives into a buyers' union, in a short time there would not be a non-union store or business in the city.

However, the wife is not to blame if the husband, upon his return from work, hangs up his unionism along with his coat, and forgets he belongs to the union until he goes to work the next day.

Ten minutes a day devoted to informing the women of the objects of trade unionism would pay big dividends. Tell the women why union stores should be patronized. Tell them why union label goods should be bought and why prison-made garments should be shunned. Explain to the wife and the family just what it means to you and your fellow workers for the union labor movement and it will result in the greatest advance for the labor movement we have ever seen in our city.—Labor News.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Here are two facts that every American citizen should know and ponder upon. They are facts vouched for by the U. S. Department of Agriculture—not the ravings of some agrarian agitator. 1. Last year, 2,155,000 persons moved from American farms to cities, towns and villages. Only 1,135,000 persons moved to the farms to take their places. Thus the net loss to the farms was over a million persons without taking account of the balance between births and deaths.

2. The general level of farm prices on April 15th reached the lowest point since October, 1922. This means that the movement from the farms, instead of being checked, will be accelerated during the current year.

This exodus from the farms to the cities has been continuous since 1920. The net loss is many millions, trained to agriculture and willing to work if they can make a living. And the loss is permanent, for men and women who have once settled in the cities seldom return to the farm.

How much longer can this nation afford to continue the conditions which are responsible for this great migration? Nearly two thousand years ago the population of Italy left the farms and concentrated in Rome and other cities, because the conditions of life for free men upon the farms had become intolerable. This was the beginning of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

We are today treading the road of Rome. Our financial imperialism is farther flung and less firmly grounded than the imperial structure of the Roman system. The same social and economic cancers that destroyed the vitals of that great empire are rapidly developing in the United States.

Is this nation—the greatest in wealth, power and intelligence that the world has ever seen—doomed to follow blindly the paths that have brought ruin to all the great nations of the past?

These are questions that cannot be ignored and must soon be answered. We may shut our eyes and depend upon our wealth to save us, but the consequences cannot be averted or evaded.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

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ALARMS BIG BUSINESS.

Fearing that a Federal constitutional convention would endanger vested interests, the Union League Club of New York City expresses disapproval of the agitation for a convention to consider revision of the Eighteenth Amendment. The club is New York's most conservative and influential organization. For one reason or another at least 28 states have asked for a constitutional convention since 1898. It is now claimed that if four additional states take similar action Congress will be forced to act.

The Union League Club's resolution sets forth that if a convention were called to deal with prohibition its activities could not be limited, but it would have full power to frame and present to the states for ratification any amendments it might conceive.

"In the opinion of the Union League Club," the resolution continued, "the agitation for the calling of a Federal constitutional convention at this time is a menace to the peace, vested interests and welfare of all the people."

NEED TRADE UNIONISM.

An average wage of \$11.10 a week for white women working in 216 factories, stores and laundries in Tennessee is reported by the United States Women's Bureau. The average for negro women was \$6.96.

The earnings of over one-half of the women fell between \$7 and \$14, while practically three-fifths as many women earned less than \$7 as were in the group earning \$14 or more. Eleven per cent in all industries earned less than \$6 a week. The cigar industry, with 22.9 per cent, showed the largest number of women who were paid this wage. The less than \$6 rate was paid to 12.2 per

cent of laundry workers, 16.7 per cent in woolen goods, 17.8 per cent in women's dresses and aprons, 17.9 per cent in hosiery and 20.8 per cent in miscellaneous wood products.

The percentage of women in all industries earning less than \$9 a week was 31.3 per cent, and but one-fourth of the total number received over \$15 a week.

An investigation of living conditions of 10,300 women showed that 79 per cent were living at home, 7.9 per cent with relatives outside their immediate family and 13.1 per cent independently.

"It is important to remember," says the report, "that the financial needs of the women who lived independently were not necessarily any higher than those of the women who lived at home, for in many cases the women in this latter group were responsible, either partially or entirely, for the support of others."

NOT BOUND TO ONE PLAN.

"The American Federation of Labor is not committed to any single type of union structure. We leave that to the judgment of the workers, who best know the situation they must meet," said William Green, American Federation of Labor president, writing in American Federationist, current issue.

"In those industries where processes and machinery have been standardized as mass production necessitates, craft skill has disappeared from the fabrication and workers are finding new groupings for union organization. The important thing is the continuing necessity for labor organization and finding cohesive ties that will make the union constructive and permanent."

President Green points out that when machinery or machine tools replace hand tools and hand work, much or all of the old skill is no longer used and the worker has to develop new skill in the control of his machine and the use of materials.

"Because machinery has not the adjustability of the human worker, the job is divided into a number of operations. As the operations performed by the workers in the shop together make up the completed product, there comes a new work interdependence among the workers which, expressed through adequate organization, becomes appreciation of the unity of the shop.

"Under such conditions the shop or plant naturally constitutes the union basis."

BY THE WAY.

It would be interesting to know just what went on in the minds of his hearers at the Bankers' Club of New York when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor emphatically declared that organized labor was determined to wage war on the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes.

Mr. Green said that labor was unable to reconcile itself to recent court decisions upholding injunctions in labor disputes and added that labor could not abide by these decisions and live and function. Legislation to protect labor from the injunction would be sought in Congress and state legislatures, he declared.

Very likely some members of the audience heard Mr. Green with recognition of the justice of labor's position on the injunction. Others undoubtedly heard Mr. Green with whole-hearted hostility. Some few may have felt that there was nothing to worry about, that the courts would go on issuing injunctions regardless of labor's opposition. But it is pretty certain that most of the audience, friendly or otherwise, knew that in organized labor the injunction abuse has a foe-man worthy of its steel. A generation or two ago labor's opposition to the injunction did not mean as much as it does today. But now labor is strong and powerful and it must perforce be treated with respect even by its bitterest enemies.

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SEES PERIL IN DRIFT TO CITIES.

The desertion from farms to city life will be discussed by a national agriculture conference, following a preliminary gathering of persons familiar with the land and agricultural problems that was called by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

"The drift of population to city centers and the distaste of the younger generation for rural life, and farm work," said Dr. Butler, "are rapidly bringing about conditions which will gravely affect not only the economic basis of modern life, but also social and educational interests and ideals. Since men must live, agriculture cannot be displaced as the basic industry. Therefore the land, in the largest sense of the word, challenges modern scholarship and modern human interest in a score of ways.

"A generation ago Henry George saw this and pressed it upon public attention with marked eloquence and vehemence. His proposed solution for the problems growing out of the land is not one which either economist or public opinion have been disposed to accept. The fact remains, however, that some solution for the problems of the land and its relationship to human life should and must be found."

HARD-FISTED BUSINESS.

Florida business interests oppose a State-operated workmen's compensation fund on the ground that "the state should not go into the insurance business or any other business." Note how cutely these B. M.'s put injured workers in the same class with pig iron, lumber and cement. Both are considered objects of profit, even though dependents of injured workers are pauperized. There is no comparison between a private concern selling commodities and the state insisting that profit shall not accrue from the sufferings and injuries of any group of citizens.

The period through which the United States is passing is apparently the twilight of the gods of agriculture. Barely more than half our farmers own their own farms and of those who do about a third are carrying mortgages amounting to more than 40 per cent of the value of their farms. The drift to town and city is apparently due to continue until a better balance is restored, a balance which makes it as profitably attractive to till the soil as to drive a truck, run a garage, speculate in town lots or play the stock market.

A member of Congress, a new man and therefore not widely known in Washington, found himself one day in the hands of a barber of the proverbially talkative sort who was employed in a Washington hostelry.

"You have a large head," observed the barber, as he was trimming the locks of the statesman. "It is a good thing to have a large head, for a large head means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can have, for it nourishes the roots of the hair."

A well-known minister, famous for absent-mindedness, once met an old friend in the street and stopped to talk with him. When about to separate the minister's face suddenly assumed a puzzled expression.

"Tom," he said, "when we met was I going up or down the street?"

"Down," replied Tom.

The minister's face cleared. "It's all right, then. I have been home to lunch."

"The street car service is rotten. Always overcrowded."

"Yes, but, father, you got a seat, didn't you?"

"Yes, but your poor mother had to stand all the way."

It is acknowledged that the World War became one of national resistance. It proved that wars will henceforth be on a new basis. Germany's perfected organization enabled her for a time to resist the onslaught of all the nations. War took on new forms. It was rapidly becoming a war in the air and a war of the gases. A few more months would have brought about the use of poison gases with results more appalling than dreamed of save by the warring armies. Officers on both sides knew what was in preparation. The United States was prepared to send over gases that were capable of exterminating every living creature in German cities as well as in the trenches. On the other side doubtless the superior knowledge of chemistry on the part of the Germans would soon have brought about equally dire results in the trenches and in the cities of their enemies.

This is one of the dangers that must be faced in the next war. There will be new gases and new methods of transporting them through the air. Each successive invention will be more and more diabolical in its effectiveness. No city will be too large, no hamlet too small or remote. All will stand to suffer the same fate. Nothing will prevent nations from using whatever arms and chemistry they may command. Their lives will be at stake and no means will be too desperate.

And yet, with all this in prospect, some people seem to be striving to keep alive the flames of distrust and hatred between nations!

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective.

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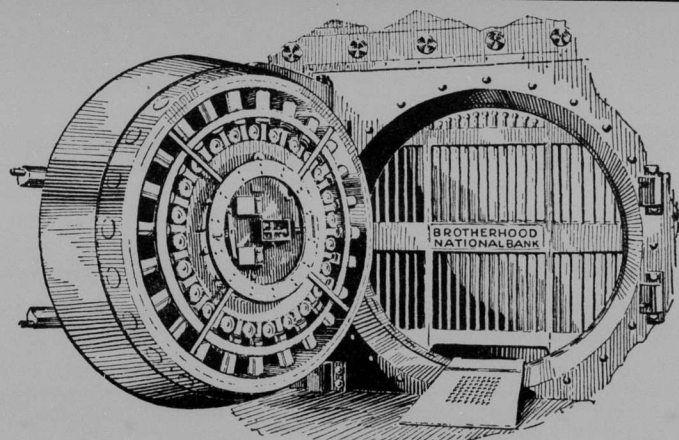
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CALVIN COOLIDGE—COWARD.

By Basil Manly.

The refusal of President Coolidge to call a special session of Congress to deal with the Mississippi flood disaster is the result of cold-blooded cowardice.

Five million acres have been flooded, property worth \$500,000,000 has been destroyed and a million men, women and children are homeless and destitute. Three hundred thousand refugees are now under the care of the Red Cross. And the end is not yet. It will be a miracle if epidemics of loathsome disease do not add their horrors to the existing destitution.

Now is the time for action. Now, when the magnitude of the disaster is fresh in the public mind. Now, when it can be considered apart from the score of political and economic problems that will dominate Congress during its regular session. Now, when the nation is aroused to an understanding that temporary makeshifts are fatal and a permanent system of flood control must be adopted.

This is a Federal problem. The Federal Government asserts exclusive jurisdiction over the Mississippi and all other navigable streams. Governor Dennis Murphree's telegram to the People's Legislative Service tells why Mississippi and other flood-devastated states are powerless to deal with the situation and why the Red Cross aid, though welcome, is inadequate to cope with the great problems of rehabilitating the refugees.

The Federal Government can do nothing effective until Congress meets. The executive departments have no funds sufficient to relieve the suffering, re-establish the destitute and repair the levees. Congressional appropriations are required for even the preliminary work on a permanent system of flood control.

Why does the President refuse to call Congress to meet? There are three reasons:

First: Cold, calculating cowardice that makes him fear that when Congress has appropriated for the immediate needs of the flood sufferers and has provided for making out a plan of permanent flood control, it will turn its attention to his dictatorial dealings with the Federal Farm Loan Board, to his forceful intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and to the slush fund inquiries in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Second: Penurious protection of the \$500,000,000 Treasury surplus, which he is planning to refund to corporations and estate owners as the corner-stone of his 1928 political campaign. If this is ear-marked for permanent flood control, how can Coolidge provide tax cuts for campaign contributors?

Third: The calls of suffering and distress have never reached the ear or heart of President Coolidge whether they came from the bankrupt farmers of the West or the flood-devastated victims of the Mississippi Valley.

In the language of the radio, he is tuned in on Wall Street and can pick up SOS signals from no other station. Besides, he is too busy choosing a comfortable summer home for himself to be bothered about a few hundred thousand homeless men, women and children who have the misfortune to be located in Democratic states.

Postponing the problem of levee repairs and permanent flood control to the regular session of Congress means that these great problems that concern the entire nation will be confused and obscured by other pressing issues and that the Father of Waters will go untamed and uncontrolled for another generation. For this President Coolidge must accept the sole responsibility.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose.

THE FLOP-HOUSE DENIZEN.

By James M. Lynch.

There is a class of humans so familiar with squalor and poverty as to be immune to them. To these people the flop-house is always a necessity and often a luxury beyond attainment. Well, what is a flop-house? A recent survey brings this description:

In a certain section in a large city there are fifteen hotels for men only. In these buildings there are 1174 cubicles—rooms without windows or lights or chairs, about 4 feet by 6½ feet—renting at 35 to 40 and 50 cents a night. There are a few hundred beds in open lofts at 25 and 30 cents a night. On the Bowery in New York City one of the best known flop-houses is the Marathon Hotel, where a bed may be had for the night at 25 cents, a board for 15 cents, a chair for 10 cents, and the right to hang on a tightly drawn cable for 5 cents. The conditions surrounding the accommodations are left to the imagination.

What do you think of a state of society which tolerates conditions under which at times the homeless wanderer has not the minimum price of shelter, 5 cents, and walks the streets, or, if luck is with him, finds a hallway more or less sheltered from the weather?

Fortunately, a number of people who interest themselves in the down and outs have a plan under way which will provide decent accommodations for the flop-house habitue, and at the same time, offer help to those who have yet a pride that urges upward if opportunity offers. The project calls for the erection of a chain of hotels of modern design and construction to be operated by a limited dividend corporation, with 6 per cent as high mark. The first unit in the chain will be simple in design, of fireproof construction, and will have commodious lobbies, reading and writing rooms and a restaurant. Every room will have a window, a light, comfortable chair, locker and rug. Baths will be on every floor. Of this venture in humanity, one of the supporters has this to say:

"This is a practical plan, a business enterprise, in no sense a charity. It will be self-sustaining. The persons who invest the necessary capital may expect 6 per cent return on their money and will have the added satisfaction of bringing cleanliness, brightness, home-like surroundings and human interest into the lives of hundreds of independent, self-respecting workingmen. They ask no odds, but many aspire to live in more wholesome sur-

roundings. We intend merely to give them their fair chance."

And a chance is all that many of them will want, just a chance to again live through work, to again become useful and self-respecting citizens.

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MUST HAMMER ON INJUNCTION EVIL.

Education is the best weapon for organized labor in its opposition to the misuse of the injunction process.

No court can withstand a widespread and popular intelligence. Once the injunction evil is understood by the populace, judges will respond to this development.

The essence of law is sound public opinion. This must not be associated with a feverish public opinion that can be created and stimulated for the moment by phrase-mongers and high-power propaganda methods.

Instead, labor must "dig in" for an educational campaign that is devoid of the spectacular. It must be based on the basic principle of the injunction and its misuse by confounding the labor power of a human being with property and property rights.

This difference must be repeated again and again. We must reiterate. We must awake to the value of repetition.

It is easy to propose remedial legislation and then point to our defeat as proof that "nothing can be done."

Too often we have failed to build our foundation—a sound public opinion. Then we are ignored by the public when we call for the defeat of public officials who reject a just cause.

We are ignored because the public does not understand.

The hostile public official knows this, as do hostile employers and every agency controlled by them.

We must keep in mind the invincible power of a sound public opinion. Law-making bodies, administrators and courts reflect public opinion, be it for weal or woe.

If public opinion is not developed, social wrongs are unchallenged and often legalized by the agents of privilege who have been placed in positions of power.

If the public are intelligent, insistent and alert toward any question, governmental agencies reflect this intellectual and aggressive development.

This is why privilege heaps its scorn on the so-called "agitator." He strikes at their vulnerable point—the public conscience.

He undermines their structure by insistent and continuous appeals to reason and logic that will in time seep into the popular mind.

Every wage worker should be a part of this movement to arouse popular protest and develop a national intelligence on the subject of government by injunction and judicial usurpation.

No power in this broad land can resist the protest of people who understand an issue.

"It is a common experience that a long period of agitation and teaching is required to obtain any legislative relief from established wrong and oppression.

"As speech after speech is made and argument on argument presented, a greater proportion of minds become receptive and these in turn will present our cause to others."

WHAT IS A BOY?

He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started.

He is to sit right where you are sitting and attend to those things you think are so important when you are gone.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.

All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

So it might be well to pay him some attention.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Legislation to protect labor against the abuse of the writ of injunction by Federal and State courts will be sought in Congress and State legislatures, President Green of the American Federation of Labor tells Bankers' Club of New York, in speech declaring labor's purpose to wage determined war on injunction evil.

Shipping at Newcastle, New South Wales, comes to halt as result of strike of coal trimmers.

Dictator Pilsudski of Poland gags press by prescribing drastic penalties for newspapers that attack public officials.

Premier Baldwin of Great Britain announces determination of his government to break all commercial and diplomatic relations with Russian Soviet government; tells House of Commons offices of Soviet trade representatives in London have been used as base for hostile activities against Great Britain.

E. J. Manion re-elected president of Order of Railroad Telegraphers at triennial convention in St. Louis.

Railroad workers win victory when Pere Marquette Railroad agrees to arbitrate demands of men, who had voted to strike.

Five delegates, headed by President Green, appointed to represent American Federation of Labor at fifth annual convention of Pan-American Federation of Labor, to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning July 18th.

International Economic Conference at Geneva adopts resolution providing for investigation of international trade cartels or combinations.

English women pay tribute to John Stuart Mill, first Parliamentary champion of woman suffrage, on 121st anniversary of birth of famous economist.

Harry F. Sinclair, oil operator, sentenced to serve three months in jail and pay fine of \$500 on charge of contempt of Senate committee that investigated naval reserve oil lease frauds.

Law-mad era is upon the American people, says Governor Ritchie of Maryland in warning against rule of organized minorities in Kansas City speech.

Five thousand plumbers and plumbers' helpers return to work in Manhattan and Bronx, New York City, as result of injunction mandate forbidding master plumbers to continue lockout.

Charges of barbarous persecution of racial and religious minorities and workers' and peasants' organizations by the Polish government made in pamphlet published by committee headed by John Haynes Holmes.

Church Temperance Society of Protestant Episcopal Church takes official stand for "voluntary temperance and not for prohibition."

Official Monthly Review of the Canadian Department of Labor for March, 1927, reports a further increase in employment. The upward movement, as indicated by the reports of 5813 firms now employing 795,163 persons as compared with 758,148 in the preceding month, was more extensive than during the same period for the earlier years of the record.

PROGRESS BONDS CAMPAIGN.

"Getting out the vote" on June 14, election day for the Progress Bonds, is the big task which the Citizens' Committee directing the campaign for the bonds is facing, according to a statement issued by Major Charles H. Kendrick, chairman. He said:

"The Citizens' Committee daily is receiving new evidences of the widespread support among the people of San Francisco for the Progress Bonds. The need and importance of each of the four issues—the Spring Valley purchase, the Municipal Railway extensions, the War Memorial and the Bernal Cut—is generally recognized.

"The big task facing the Citizens' Committee is to bring about the effective expression of this sentiment at the polls on June 14. If our voters perform their civic duty and cast their ballots, we will get a true expression of public sentiment. If they shirk that duty, there is danger that a minority again will succeed in blocking the march of this city toward its great destiny.

"Bond issue campaigns lack the element of personal contest and often the decision is left to a small proportion of the registered voters. A two-thirds vote is necessary for the success of the Progress Bonds. One must do more than simply be for the bonds. He must see that his vote gets into the ballot box, the only place where it counts.

"Therefore, we must bend our energies toward getting out the vote on June 14."

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective.



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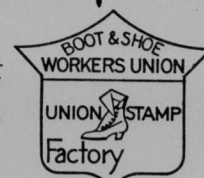
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1927

Do you and your family eat union-made breakfast food? Is there a union label on your clothes, hat, gloves, shirt, trunk and shoes? Do you endeavor to inculcate the principles of unionism in your family?

Don't condemn the labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every man and every human institution has some imperfections. Don't "wait for others." Others are waiting for you. Some must be among the first—why not you? Don't forget that the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions, the more the employee should support them. There's a financial reason. Think it over. Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of our occupation—to elevate the standard of our living. Don't let so-called "independence" prevent you from being unselfish. We are all dependent on some one or something. No man stands alone. Let's get closer together.

A hive of bees is a highly organized establishment. In some respects it is the last word of perfection in industry. All the bees are workers except the queen bee, who is the boss. Every bee knows his job and is busy doing it. He does not have foremen and assistant foremen standing over him to tell him how to do it and to be sure he does it as told. He cuts out this supervision cost and does the work himself. And there are no drones in the hive. If one bee attempts to live without work the rest of the bees kill him very promptly. The Bible says, "If any shall not work neither shall he eat." Bees enforce this part of the Scripture, but humans do not.

A labor union should be a business institution and be conducted on business principles. Its representatives should fill their offices with dignity. Labor should succeed through force of logic rather than by bluff and bluster, yet ready to go to any lawful limit to promote and better its condition. It should choose only those to transact its business who can be trusted to probe the bottom before coming to a conclusion, those who have the honesty of their convictions, whose decision will be based on what is right and not on what is popular. Broad-minded men of discernment; men of ability, who bear in mind the necessity of dealing out even-handed justice; men who have the honesty of their convictions, endeavor to have right on their side as well as might. There are many such within the ranks of labor.

Labor's Wage Policy Justified

American labor's wage policy has gained nation-wide attention. It has been one of the leading subjects of discussion for some time past. In general, labor's position is now understood and appreciated. It required years of public education before a principle of such fundamental importance was thoroughly grasped and assimilated. Moreover, many of labor's enemies professed not to understand the principle at all. Others seemed honestly unable to see how it differed from policies heretofore defined.

The Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

It is an admitted fact that the American workers of today can and do produce more than the workers of twenty-five years ago. That being true, social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wage is increased in proportion to increased productive power.

Within the last twenty-five years the production capacity of the average worker has been increased 50 per cent. This industrial achievement is traceable to several contributing causes. Foremost among them is the proficiency and skill of the worker. Modern machinery and modern facilities and the introduction of economies in manufacturing processes have all proportionately contributed to the efficiency and skill of the individual worker. Progressive management, employing and utilizing modern means and methods, are in a measure responsible for the record which has been made.

Under the principle proposed by labor, the wage-earner would automatically share in the benefits derived by the introduction of economies in industry and in the individual and collective efficiency that is developed within industry. Organized labor believes that this principle, if equally applied, will largely secure to the wage-earner a more just reward for his own individual effort.

This principle does not mean the abandonment of the cost-of-living standard. The cost-of-living standard must still be taken into account in wage-determinations, but not as the predominant principle. This applies with equal force to all other wage standards heretofore advanced. The living wage, saving wage, comfort wage, or cultural wage standards are not satisfactory in themselves so long as the product of industry is increasing by leaps and bounds as the result of general technical and economic progress.

The saving and as well the much-heralded cultural wage mark considerable progress. A cultural wage is a much more liberal form than the saving, comfort or living wage. However, it does fix wages upon the answers to such questions as the following: "What cultural and spiritual opportunities shall the workers experience? What educational limitations shall be placed upon them and their families?" Labor does not purpose to accept any fixed wage status while the industrial product per capita continues to rise and is without a fixed status.

It is precisely a fixed wage standard and fixed status that labor has repudiated and disavows. It seeks like consideration with all others. Its principle and policy is not to go back but to go forward.

It is by that process that labor has freed itself from the bondage of slavery. By that process it has emerged out of a status of feudalism to state of free men. As free men, the workers are justified in repudiating principles and policies that would deny them equal rights and equal opportunities conceded to all others. As free men, the workers resist all economic theories and industrial principles and policies that would deny them these equalities. It holds all such economic theories and industrial policies no more worthy of approbation than political laws and principles that would consider them as slaves, serfs or subordinates.

Labor's wage theory is fundamentally American. What is more, it is fundamental to the continued growth and permanent security and prosperity of American industries.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

Progressive men and women are not going to take off their hats and go wild over Prime Minister Baldwin of England. But if they have sense they are not going to be blind to what his government dug up in its raid on Arcos House, Red headquarters, in London. It was the usual thing, but a bit thicker than usual. Here appears to have been an international mobilization point for Red propaganda—orders from Moscow for followers throughout a great part of the world. Leaving the relations between the Soviets and England out of the question, we have again the story of Red plotting, Red treachery. The policy of American labor and of the American government is once more justified. And if there were parleys between Americans and Reds in Geneva—which has been denied—they look a bit sick and ridiculous in the light of the Arcos House disclosures.

The real Lindbergh miracle is not that he flew the Atlantic, dropping down on Paris with his modest, smiling, "Well, here we are." The miracle is that an adulation that beats anything in our time has left him unspoiled—that he has kept his head through more acclaim than was given even to Woodrow Wilson when he went to Europe at the height of his popularity. Put that down as Lindbergh's greatest test—and his greatest victory. "I can't picture myself doing a dance act," he says, talking of offers to go into vaudeville. And, "We didn't make this trip with any thought of profit." All in all the cleanest spirit, the finest bearing, the most purely and truly human character of our day. The world recognizes it in a flash and pays its spontaneous tribute. To no one more than the trade unionist, often fighting alone against great odds, should this clean victory make its appeal.

In the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress held in Washington one distinct advance was recorded. In an earlier congress Samuel Gompers, sitting as an adviser, had counselled and fought for the adoption of a resolution declaring that on all future agendas there should be a provision for discussion of the improvement of the condition of the wage earners of the various countries. He lost his fight. We were then at the crest of the union-hating drive. In the recent congress Matthew Woll sat as a full-fledged delegate. He wrote a resolution carrying out the idea advanced by Gompers at least four years earlier. He got the entire American delegation to stand sponsor for his resolution. And then the entire congress adopted it. It was a signal victory. It was, as far as the real interests of humanity are concerned, by far the most important resolution of the congress. Matthew Woll has done a great many things in his career. He is persuasive and he knows what he is about. This resolution is by no means the least of his achievements. Dollars will not hereafter be the sole topic in these international congresses. Humanity has edged its way in—and here, as always, humanity found organized labor carrying its banner.

WIT AT RANDOM

The doctor rushed out of his study in a state of great excitement.

"Get my bag at once!" he shouted.

"Why, what is the matter?" inquired the wife.

"Some fellow has just telephoned that he can't live without me," gasped the medical man as he reached for his hat.

His wife gave a sigh of relief.

"Just a moment," she said gently, "I think that call was for our daughter, dear."

"Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?"

"I don't believe in the survival of anybody. I am an undertaker."—Boston Transcript.

As they turned the woman who was killed stepped from behind an automobile.—New York Sun.

Spring is that season when the sap in the timber keeps the sap in the flivver from starting forest fires.—Publishers Syndicate.

The old brass latch is still on the door of the Pacific Bank, but inside are plate glass and bobbed-haired stenographers.—Worcester (Mass.) paper.

The business of being a husband is becoming more and more precarious. The University of Michigan now has a girls' class in rifle shooting.—New York Evening Post.

A dentist says that he had an absent-minded motorist in his chair the other day. "Will you take gas?" he asked.

"Yeah," replied the a-m patient, "and you'd better look at the oil, too."—Boston Transcript.

"Yes, I used to be in politics myself. I was dog-catcher in my town for two years, but finally lost my job."

"What was the matter—change of mayors?"

"Nope. I finally caught the dog."—American Boy.

In Washington they tell the story of a golfing clergyman who had been beaten badly on the links by a parishioner thirty years his senior, and had returned to the clubhouse rather disgruntled.

"Cheer up," his opponent said. "Remember, you win at the finish. You'll probably be burying me some day."

"Even then," said the preacher, "it will be your hole."—Christian Advocate.

In the beginning I was woefully lacking in appreciation of the wonders to be wrought by television. This promises to be the greatest invention of all time, but I did not realize what it would mean to us all until Leonard Levin pointed out to me the sure salvation which is now within our grasp. Of course! Once the mechanism is perfected, there will be an end for all time to the idiot who rings and begins, "Guess who this is."—Heywood Broun in the New York World.

A minister, accompanied by two pretty girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening to pass, and mistaking the minister's occupation, said:

"Ketchin' many, sir?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you've got the right bait."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Radio brings the word as Lindbergh circles the field at Le Bourget, while 100,000 frenzied men and women wait for him to come down. Radio brings the word as he lands safely. Announcers break in between baseball innings to describe the finale of the greatest aviation event of history. Lindbergh radiophones to his mother that he is all O. K. And radio brings photos of his landing for the next day's newspapers. Miracles? Almost. Marvels, at least. Out of the air come these amazing feats. It is an age of wonders, one piling headlong atop the other until it is not easy to keep watch of what is going on. Still less easy to properly evaluate these wonders.

* * *

Not only in these fields of spectacular doings are wonders taking place. In the field of business and manufacture wonders also are taking place. New materials enter the field almost every week. Each new arrival displaces some older material. Trade lines change. In the field of labor jurisdictions change. Conflicts arise, throwing men out of their accustomed haunts and lines of work. We move so rapidly that many no longer remain in one place or one line long enough to acquire fixity. Mobility and the desire for mobility come to more men and women each year. So we are coming to be nomads—physical nomads and mental nomads. That this has its remarkable bearing on beliefs and customs follows of necessity. Judges know about that—more than they know how to interpret, perhaps.

Mark, too, that the swift changing in the field of industry brings dominating wills more and more to the fore. Great corporations replace little ones. Single figures—gigantic figures—take the place of groups. This means—unless something is done about it—autocracy. It means domination by great powers. Masses follow orders, obeying or getting out. As time passes there are fewer places to go when one "gets out." "Where did you come from?" is the question. Great corporate powers interlock and support each other in such matters. John Jones is more and more a bit of straw in a big wind. Faster and faster goes the cycle of development, bringing its marvels—and its impositions of superior power.

* * *

Many ask: Is the human race going to become the pawn of its own inventions? Men debate the yes and no of it. Meanwhile development goes on, always more rapidly. A single invention may jolt the lives of thousands or millions. Measures that safeguarded freedom in 1776 frequently mean just nothing at all in modern civilization. The pressure against freedom comes from a different direction. Principles remain, but practices and methods do not. Democracy in the work places—freedom and self-government in the work places—disappears as great corporate powers grow up. That is, unless men and women know how to preserve their freedom. Great battles have been fought about this; great battles are being fought. But perhaps the greatest remains to be fought. Who knows?

POOR OLD FATHER.

The following epitaph is inscribed on a tombstone in Birmingham, England:

"Here lies the mother of children seven,

Four on earth and three in heaven;

The three in heaven preferring rather

To die with mother than live with father."

DEUS EX MACHINA.

By Frank E. Wolfe.

It may be possible that the "balance of nature" works in ways far beyond what man has dreamed in his research among races, plants, insects, birds and animals.

It may be that there are laws governing material things that cover the development of science and invention. It is certain that so far in the growth, change and adaptation on this planet there have been quick adjustments to meet changed conditions.

Prehistoric monsters were not a success and changing conditions exterminated them. The gas breathers gave way to those of a character that could breed in vapors and those in turn to the air breathers.

Three-toed monsters gave way to those of single toes and those in turn vanished or changed form.

* * *

In former times one form of animal life succeeded the other. Now we see a machine or a number of machines coming out to replace a live, breathing animal. It may be that the machine is still more coming out to replace man power. In fact, this is actually being achieved every day.

This is proven by the coming of the "combines" into the wheat fields, so that in one wheat-growing state alone this year the need of 125,000 harvest hands is dispensed with, and that labor will flow elsewhere in the great flux of itinerant labor to be absorbed or neglected, tabulated as "unemployed" and dismissed from mind.

News dispatches tell of a remarkable scene enacted on the lands of the Nebraska Agriculture College. A tractor and plow, with no driver in the vicinity of the machine, controlled by electricity, plowed a 20-acre field on the lands of the college.

* * *

Men stood on the side lines and watched what was going on. Mules in adjoining fields might have looked with deep interest on the scene. What was the reaction in the minds of men and mules? If we but knew it may be there was deeper thinking on the part of the mules and shallower on the part of men than is generally accepted.

Some of the men doubtless were of an imaginative type and their minds flew to inevitable scenes where one farmer would be directing the moves of several machines, plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, harvesting and even marketing products. They could visualize one man working ten times the land he formerly could or by intensified methods producing ten times as much on the same acreage.

Minds of men must then project still farther and wonder what will come of it. The reader will ask cui homo? What good will all this do the consumer? He may well doubt it will do him any good until similar methods are adopted for distribution and the entire fabric so changed that we shall see production for use rather than production for profit of exploiters.

**Roseland
Ballroom**

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
IGGEST IN
RIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

LEGAL METHODS IGNORED.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if these acts are criminal or unlawful there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission, and it further follows that:

No injunction ever was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied in such cases other than in disputes which arise between workers and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should and legally cannot be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Again we assert that labor asks no immunity for any member who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon workers being treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.—American Federation of Labor declaration, 1906 Convention.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective.

Bank of Italy

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Owned, Managed
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Californians.

Serves more than a
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THE WORLD'S
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SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
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Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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The Only Union Store in the Mission
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Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

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Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
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FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

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2415 MISSION—Near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

British Columbia: Employment—Continued improvement is reported in the employment situation in the Province of British Columbia generally for April. Six hundred and twenty-seven firms reporting a total work force of 71,871, or 2985 more than in March, indicate the improvement trend.

Canada: Increased Employment—The official monthly review of the Canadian Department of Labor for March, 1927, reports a further increase in employment. The upward movement, as indicated by the reports of 5813 firms now employing 795,163 persons as compared with 758,148 in the preceding month, was more extensive than during the same period for the earlier years of the record.

Old Age Pensions Act—The Old Age Pensions Act, which passed the House of Commons on March 4, was approved by the Dominion Senate on March 24 and given royal assent on March 31, 1927.

England: Unemployment—The latest unemployment figures announced by the Ministry of Labor give a total of 1,106,400 persons on the registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain on April 19, 1927, or 28,148 more than in the previous week and 109,754 more than a year ago.

Germany: Factory Shut-Downs Decrease—The first quarter of this calendar year is witnessing a continuing decrease in factory shut-downs, with the greatest decrease in any one trade being noted in the machine industry.

Polish Labor—Of the nearly 95,000 Poles engaged in various occupations in Germany during the year 1926, over 85,000 were agricultural laborers.

South Africa: Mine Labor Shortage—According to the retiring president of the Chamber of

Mines, there is every prospect of a serious shortage of mine labor during the present year. The reasons given are that the natives in the Transkei have a large supply of cattle and that good crops are in prospect, to which it is expected they will give their first attention. Furthermore, it is said that there is a growing demand from other industries, such as harbor works, plantations and alluvial diamond diggings. Mine employers are therefore said to be hopeful that the government will relax the restrictions in force on the importation of native labor from Portuguese East Africa.

Spain: Stone Cutters' Strike—The strike of stone cutters, which has existed in Vigo for the last two quarters, has apparently been a failure inasmuch as the work has been continued with laborers brought from Portugal. Energetic efforts on the part of the strikers to stop this importation of Portuguese labor have seemingly been without avail.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

Applications for assistant industrial economist must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than June 28.

The examination is to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is \$2400 a year. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon individual efficiency, increased usefulness and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

The general duties of the position are to read various journals, reports, etc., in German and Italian languages; to select, abstract and translate articles and statistical data dealing with matters of labor interest, and to put such material into suitable form for publication. All work will be done under the general direction of the editor, but the appointee must be capable of preparing the finished work to such a degree of perfection as not to require checking up or verification.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and experience, and publications or a thesis to be filed with the application.

Applications for associate statistician must be on file with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., not later than June 28.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., including the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is \$3000 a year. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon individual efficiency, increased usefulness and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

The duties, under general supervision, with considerable latitude for independent or unreviewed action or decision, individually or with trained assistants, are to perform difficult professional and scientific work in the theory of statistics, or in the application of the technical methods of statistical science, requiring a thorough general knowledge, but not necessarily a specialized technical knowledge of the subject-matter to which the statistical data relate; and to perform related work as assigned.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and experience, and a discussion to be filed with the application.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at the postoffices or custom house in any city.

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SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

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MUTUAL
Consistently sell the Best For Less

**San Francisco
Mutual Stores**

317 Clement	1217 Pacific
945 Clement	3614 Balboa
2401 Clement	3950 Balboa
4310 California	2401 Irving
5733 Geary	4500 Irving
6350 Geary	1250 Polk
5286 Mission	701 Shrader
3478 Mission	698 Haight
2000 Union	454 Divisadero

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Hearings of the board in the arbitration case between the union and the Newspaper Publishers' Association were suspended last Friday until Thursday of this week, and hearings were continued during the latter part of the present week. Upon the adjourning of the hearings last week the union had completed presentation of its opening statement, and starting with the sessions this week the publishers started presentation of their

rebuttal. Just how many more days will be consumed in this proceeding is as yet unknown. Following presentation of rebuttal by the publishers, both sides will be given ample opportunity to argue their case, after which it will be submitted to the full board for determination. It is unlikely that an award will be handed down before the first of July. However, we hope that a much earlier date of termination will be had.

It would be impossible to give a list of those who spent the holiday vacation visiting the many resorts of interest in nearby sections of the State. Most of the commercial shops were closed down

from Friday evening until Tuesday morning, thereby giving their employees three full days in which to enjoy the great out-of-doors, which was duly appreciated and taken advantage of by those who are fortunate enough to own flivvers of various degrees of speed.

John B. Nary left for Portland, Oregon, Tuesday of this week.

H. P. (Bo) Reese of the San Jose Mercury-Herald visited friends in San Francisco for a few days this week.

John Auginbaugh arrived here from Los Angeles the first of the week.

Val Hasmer arrived from Pasadena.

President-elect C. M. Baker has rented his peninsula home for the summer and is residing in San Francisco while his wife, young daughter and mother spend a summer's vacation visiting relatives in Kansas City, Mo.

A resolution has been adopted by Stereotypers' Union No. 58 of this city that is of far-reaching importance. In line with what was published last week regarding the concerted action of Boston Printing Trades Unions in getting together in scale negotiations, it is timely. It provides for the joining of the crafts in the Coast states in securing a statistician who will secure data for all to use in negotiations. Also that a conference should be called of all the locals of the various printing crafts to consider this and other matters of interest whereby all could work together more closely. No. 58 is going to send the proposition to every printing union in the three states on the Pacific slope and ask their concurrence, after which a plan is to be worked out. The writer believes it is a step in the right direction and trusts that the unions will give it careful consideration. It is not intended to usurp any rights of internationals or locals, but merely to secure a plan where all can work in harmony in matters affecting the trade.—Los Angeles Citizen.

A good number of the members of No. 21 attended the dinner given in honor of Henry Lewis Bullen, director of the Library of Typography at Jersey City, New Jersey, which was held on Thursday evening, April 28, at the San Francisco Commercial Club. Frank H. Abbott of the Abbott-Brady Company was toastmaster, and Mr. Bullen was introduced by Mr. H. H. Taylor of Taylor & Taylor. Mr. Bullen, in a very eloquent talk, paid high compliment to the craftsmanship of the printers of San Francisco, and especially did he compliment Mr. Heywood Hunt. Mr. Bullen will be in San Francisco for the duration of the exhibition of recent European fine book and commercial printing, which is being held in the San Francisco Civic Center and which terminates on June 11. Each of the speakers at the dinner on Thursday evening urged that every printer attend this exhibition, as it is undoubtedly the finest of its kind ever to visit the Pacific Coast.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Out at Miramar recently "Chick" Smoot hooked a nine-pound cod with only one eye. Of course the hook was not attached to the side where the good optic was, and Charley Stevens, "Chick's" angling companion, says the only way Smoot can catch a fish is to sneak up on him on the blind side.

Following a fortnight's absence, due to a dog bite, W. M. Davy began plugging again Sunday. When writing a check for sick benefits from the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, of which "Bill" is a charter member, President Frank Hutchinson and Secretary C. B. Maxwell explained they were not worried about "Bill," as he's tough enough to be impervious to anything; what they wanted to know was what's happened to the dog.

Some call it the season of touring, others vacationing, but Lou Schmidt calls it British Columbianing. Lou knows and the rest of us know that B. C. knows nothing about inhibitions, especially the one prohibiting sinking your proboscis

FACTS or PROMISES

Facts appeal to the voters of San Francisco. Promises are words.

Facts six years ago led civic organizations, the Board of Health and Board of Supervisors to unite on an ordinance placing garbage collection under the control of the Board of Health as a health measure, fixing rates, and regulating the operation of scavengers throughout the city. That ordinance has done the things it was intended to do. It has made San Francisco a clean city. It was a splendid piece of regulatory legislation then. It has stood the acid test during its operation. The same civic organizations that stood behind it when it was passed stand behind it today. These are facts.

Today ex-scavengers are offering a batch of promises in an attempt to force the public to repeal the present splendid ordinance and adopt a measure that will bring back the same conditions that were wiped out six years ago.

Promises are not what the people of San Francisco want in exchange for their present ordinance. They stand on facts.

KILL No. 5

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

750 Pacific Building

deep into foaming suds, hence Lou is driving at a gallop toward that favored land, to be gone a month or more.

Harry Ball has his own idea about running a print shop. When the wintry blasts blow and getting out of bed requires exceptional courage, don't do it—phone in and hire a sub. And when the summer sun saps your energy and you feel more like packing a lunch to the country—do it by hiring a sub. Subs should be encouraged to stick around, they're necessities, explains Harry, who usually lays off a day a week so they can eat regularly.

Asked if he had any physical defects that might make him a bad risk as a member of the Daily News Benefit Society, Herb Hail said he knew of nothing except old age. He tempered the assertion, however, by claiming he can still catch a standing street car.

The last six months of his apprenticeship having arrived, "Red" Balthasar, now on the key-board, figures proofreaders are worse than style, and he hopes Captain Lindbergh can be persuaded to take both with him if he hops off on a trans-Pacific flight.

That Walnut Creek prune orchard is the apple of his eye, if such a simile is permissible, so the last few Sundays Eddie Haefer has spent digging a well that he might give them a drink. Imagine the vim and vigor essential to handling real estate with a shovel on hot Sundays.

Prince of tourists and operator de luxe, Val Hassmer put in an appearance just in time to catch a stretch for Frank Vaughn, who craved to find out if his new Studebaker would go as far as Sacramento, whither he journeys annually on Decoration Day.

Qui vive nearly describes W. S. Leslie's mental state, for never a race horse champed the bit any more impatient to be off than "Bill" is waiting for June 12. According to him, he merely vegetates between vacations, and this one probably will take him to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The election of delegates delivered us a surprise. For the first time in the history of the union we had a tie vote. The first election, held Wednesday, May 25, resulted in a triple tie, the fourth man being eliminated. Joseph Baker, Edward Garrigan and Carl Von Ritter each received 40 votes. Domonic Del-Carlo received 17 votes and was eliminated.

The second election was held on Saturday evening, May 28, and the following was the result: Joseph Baker, 52; Carl Von Ritter, 43, and Edward P. Garrigan, 40. The choice of the union won and more power to the victors. I think that the union will be well taken care of by the two men elected to represent us. I hope if Joseph Baker goes to New York that those Hibernians on the East Side do not try to sell him any bathing suits when he needs an overcoat.

Had a letter from Frank Raubinger, dated Shelby, Ohio; weather, he claims, is just like California. Sends best regards to all the boys. He said he will pick out some nice Irish girls for the boys who do not like single blessedness.

Death dealt us a severe blow this week when our own Milton Fowler was taken from this great universe of ours. It sure was a great shock to all the boys, for Milt was up to our last meeting full of pep and joshing with the boys, and what's more, he worked last Thursday and never felt better for a long time. Milton served his apprenticeship on the San Francisco Bulletin mailing department and was only out of their employ about two weeks, having worked about ten years for that concern.

For the Good of All San Francisco

Vote YES

on all

PROGRESS BONDS

Purchase of the Spring Valley System.

Construction of Municipal Railway Extensions.

Erection of the War Memorial.

Building the Bernal Cut.

Election, Tuesday, June 14th

Be sure to vote. A two-thirds majority is needed to carry the bonds. Do not let a minority again succeed in blocking our city's progress.

CITIZENS' CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR THE PROGRESS BONDS

And then let electricity do all the hard work

JUNE may remind you of the day of days. Or perhaps a day that is coming this month.

But no matter, if you would take care of the hand she gave to you, give her the labor-saving electrical appliances. They do all the hard house work. They wash the clothes and dishes, clean the house, cook automatically, and do innumerable little tedious things that wear a woman so. They preserve the bloom of youth. They give her free hours to spend with the children.

Buy her these electrical appliances for a wedding present or for the anniversary. She will reward your thoughtfulness by being the same youthful pal, always.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Owned - Operated - Managed
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 27, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton absent; Delegate Anderson appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Machinists No. 68, James E. Hare, vice B. McGraw. From Cooks No. 44—Emil Buehrer, John Bernhardt, A. N. Oliver, A. J. Van Bebber, D. Zanklaris, J. L. McDonald, Joe Depool, Bernard Schiff, O. F. Medley, Dave McCarthy. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the family of the late George Flatley, thanking the Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Bakery Drivers' Union, inclosing complimentary tickets for picnic to be held Sunday, May 29th. From International Molders' Union, inclosing check for \$5000 to the Molders' Defense Fund, and thanking Council and affiliated unions for the assistance given Local Union No. 164. Telegram from Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, requesting Council to keep men away from Electrical Products Company, as the Glass Blowers were on strike. From Kelleher & Browne (Irish Tailors), relative to the attack on their firm by the Industrial Association because of their reaffiliation with the Journeymen Tailors' Union. From Libby & McNeill Co., of Chicago, stating that the trouble in Portland has been satisfactorily adjusted in Portland with the Building Trades Council.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From United Textile Workers of America, stating that the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company have resumed relationship with the United Textile Workers and will employ about 3000 workers who must be members of said union.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the Exe-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

cutive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the controversy between the Grocery Clerks' Union and the Philadelphia Sales Store, at the request of Bro. Desepte it was laid over for one week. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics—Are putting on an organizing drive; are visiting unions and request that their committee be admitted when they call. Butchers No. 115—Thanked the Steel Workers for assisting in organizing South City.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$5561.60. **Expenses**—\$165.50.

Council adjourned at 8:35 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal cars when and wherever possible.—J. O'C.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, May 18, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Lithographers, in regard to their label; Secretary to write to firms. From the Hatters, will buy dance tickets. From Garment Cutters, bought dance tickets. From Bill Posters, bought dance tickets. From Sprinkle Fitters, bought dance tickets. From the Garment Workers, bought dance tickets. From the Bottlers, bought dance tickets. From the Theatrical Employees, bought five tickets and returned five tickets. From the Cracker Bakers, bought dance tickets. From Upholsterers No. 3, bought dance tickets.

Credentials from the Teachers for Miss D. I. Prioleau; moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegate seated.

Committee Reports—Agitation Committee reported that they met on May 9 and submitted their report to the League for its approval; moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Agitation Committee be received and concurred in.

Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered his report of his work for the last two weeks; moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Moved, seconded and carried that the matter of placing a frame sign on the Labor Temple be referred back to the Agitation Committee.

Reports of Unions—Janitors—Business is fair. Tailors—Business is fair. Auxiliary—Making good progress. Cracker Bakers—Business is good. Steam Fitters—Business is fair. Upholsterers No. 28—Business is slow. Casket Trimmers—Business is fair. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; demand the Clerks' monthly working button. Carpenters No. 34—Business is good. Elevator Constructors—Business is good.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the Pressmen and Web Pressmen in regard to eating in restaurants.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues—\$233.56; dance, \$120.00; total, \$356.56. Disbursements, \$101.35.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:45, to meet again on Wednesday evening, June 1, 1927.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

TO CONTROL OUTPUT.

Representatives of oil companies in the bonanza pool Seminole, located in Oklahoma, have given one man arbitrary power to limit production in that field.

This is the first time such action has been taken in an American basic industry, but the public is assured it is only for two weeks.

Financial interests believe this is a preliminary move to test public opinion and whether the Department of Justice will ignore the action or make a gesture in the form of court proceedings.

A committee that will study plans to limit production "in all producing areas in which there is a prospect of large new development" is also appointed.

The conference was called by the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and is the result of overproduction in the Seminole and other fields that has demoralized the market. Prices have been reduced, although this cut has hardly reached owners of automobiles. Efforts have been made to secure government aid, but this would be a reversal of the position taken by men who opposed relief for farmers, as provided by the bill that was vetoed by the President.

REACTION GROWS IN EUROPE.

The trade union movement throughout Europe is being attacked by reactionary forces. The Norwegian Parliament has passed a compulsory arbitration act; Carmona, Portuguese dictator, is attempting to suppress trade unionism, and in the Balkan section Fascist terrorism is taking various forms. Mussolini has smashed the trade union movement, set up his Fascist "union" system and established compulsory arbitration. The same system applies in Russia, while the Conservative government of England proclaims its purpose to pass the pending anti-trade union bill. This reactionary wave was started by Russian Communists.

Trade unions exist as a means of protecting the workers. The union label aims to help in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists should use it in order to make it effective. Demand it on all the things you purchase from merchants. They will then appreciate the fact that you mean business.

Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
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APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

LEGAL INEQUITIES.

Because courts follow precedents instead of facts, a number of recent decisions dealing with labor cases are strikingly at variance with a fair interpretation of economic situations. Some kind of contractual relation must exist between employers and employed. One of the purposes of the labor movement has been to bring about a greater equality in bargaining power between the parties to such contractual relations. Trade unions are for the purpose of promoting the welfare of their members and believe they have the right to claim the benefit of the principles which corporations submit as acceptable justification for injuries to the business of others—self interest and the normal consequences of competition.

Trade unions have been denied opportunities to promote the interests of their members and to present the proposals of labor as alternatives to the proposals of employers by the following rulings:

The Milk Drivers' Union of Boston has been assessed \$63,000 damages. For fifteen years the union had had a contract with the Alden Company, which was extended for 1927 pending a contract between the Whiting Company and the union. The Whiting agreement provided a dollar increase in wages over the Alden, and this company was asked to increase its wages accordingly, as had been previously agreed. The Alden Company postponed answer and in the interim was absorbed in a merged company, which announced a non-union policy. The union struck, whereupon an injunction was granted against the alleged illegal strike and boycott.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees were enjoined by the United States District Court of Indiana from counseling any employee of the Indiana Street Railway Company from striking or combining to leave employment. The company had organized a company union, which the injunction protected.

In New York the Interboro Rapid Transit Company requires its employees to belong to a company organization and forbids them to join the union. During last summer's strike a union was formed which undertook to unionize all street car employees. The Interboro asked and secured an injunction enjoining even advising or persuading the Interboro employees from belonging to any other organization than that created by the company or from breach of contractual relations. All normal union activity was forbidden in most sweeping terms.

Such inequities call for serious and prompt consideration. Discriminations are contrary to our national traditions and labor seeks and asks redress for such injustices.—American Federationist.

COWARDLY—OR COURAGEOUS?

"Calvin Coolidge—Coward." That is the salutation fired by the People's Legislative Service, whose director is Basil Manly and whose principal mentor and guide is young Senator Bob La Follette. The charge is that the President is deaf to the great surge of suffering that has swept up out of the Mississippi Valley under pressure of the greatest flood since white men went there to live. A special session of Congress is demanded to help relieve the misery and plan at once for future adequate control. "Coward" is a word that usually brings fast reaction. A powerful group has said the word fits the man in the White House. We'll see what Coolidge does. But it probably is not cowardice that makes him so silent to this tremendous need. It is probably a supreme courage—a courage that makes him brave enough to resist any urge to do the right thing at the right time. There couldn't be too much hurry to begin big plans for flood control to protect these masses of farmers and wage earners in the future. And it must take a lot of real nerve to refrain from acting.

BRITISH TRADE UNION ATTACK.

Employer Opposes British Anti-Union Attack.

Opposition to the government's anti-union trade union bill has been expressed by Sir Charles Macara, leading British cotton manufacturer and for 21 years president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation.

"I have never found the organizations of the working people blind to a reasoned policy," said Sir Charles. "It is absurd to try to put back the clock of progress by harrassing trade unions in the ordinary conduct of their own affairs."

"In my judgment the trade union bill carries some of the worst features that it is possible to introduce in industrial control. The government is relying on its big majority to do something for which it has no mandate."

London, England, May 28.—Trade unionists continue a nation-wide protest against the anti-union bill, pending in the House of Commons and urged by the Conservative party, now in control of the government.

Mass meetings are being held throughout the country and workers challenge the Tory leaders to come into these communities and defend a measure that will strip the unions of every right.

At these meetings this "trade union covenant" is pledged:

"We, trade unionists and members of the working class, custodians of the heritage of freedom and right of association and organization won by our forefathers, the pioneers of trade unionism, thousands of whom underwent transportation (deportation) for life, imprisonment, victimization and punishment of all kinds to obtain that freedom and right of association and organization: Here and now solemnly pledge ourselves to safeguard that heritage, no matter what the consequences may be to ourselves, with all our strength of mind and body to the utmost limit of our power."

The government's professed interest in the workers is denied by trade unionists, who point to the defeat of the prevention-of-unemployment bill. The object was to set up a national board for the purpose of finding constructive work for unemployed. The bill was defeated by a vote of 177 to 122.

Premier Baldwin is receiving no aid from trade unionists in answer to his invitation that they present "constructive amendments." "You can't expect policemen to accept aid from burglars," the workers reply.

In a speech in the House of Commons, Sidney Webb, labor historian, said that at one time in the north of England, coal miners were required to tie themselves to employers for a year. "Under this bill," he said, "they will be tied for ever."

WORLD WAR VETERANS.

World War Veterans Hurry-Hurry-Hurry. The last call will soon be issued for World War Veterans to reclaim over thirty billion dollars worth of war-time insurance. Only thirty-five days to go. Stop—Look—Listen—for the last call which will tell all about it. Tell your comrades about it. Come and get it now. Over three million veterans will soon be scrambling for over thirty billion dollars worth of war-time insurance. The greatest insurance bargain ever offered by the insurance world at any time or place. The time is now, the place is 814 Mission Streets—the telephone number is Garfield 3466. Visit Uncle Sam's bargain counter at the San Francisco office of the United States Veterans Bureau for the latest information and details.

July 2, 1927, is the dead line.



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FORCED ARBITRATION IN NORWAY.

The Norwegian Parliament has passed a compulsory arbitration law that will remain in force until August 1, 1929.

The employers secured the passage of this act following their 10 weeks' failure to defeat 15,000 workers in the metal, mining, textile and boot and shoe industries who were locked out.

Angered at the workers' solidarity, the employers have extended the lockout to 25,000 other employees, and through the Compulsory Arbitration Act will call on the government to aid them in reducing wages.

Aside from the locked-out workers, 26 per cent of Norwegian labor is unemployed. It is predicted that no trade union representative will appear before the new arbitration court.

CHILDREN OVERWORKED.

Children employed in seasonal agricultural occupations are worked long hours, denied education and exploited in various ways, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, which bases its findings on investigations made by the National Child Labor Committee and the Children's Bureau.

Out of 500 children working on farms and truck gardens in Cook County, Ill., by far the largest group was that from 12 to 14 years of age. In addition to a work day of 10 hours and more, many of these children were compelled to travel unguarded long distances over complicated routes to and from their homes early in the morning and late at night.

Even worse conditions were found in the sugar beet fields of Colorado. In addition to the long hours of hard labor, it was discovered that school attendance was curtailed to such a degree that three-fifths of the children of "renters" under 16 years of age had never gone to school.

Practically all of those investigated were behind their normal grades, over one-third being retarded three years or more.

The children of the families who hired out under contract for the season, almost all Mexicans, were found to be in a much more deplorable condition than those who worked by the day for wages or whose parents were renters or owners.

ITALIANS UNDER IRON HEEL.

Cable dispatches indicate that the nation-wide 10 per cent wage cut enforced on Italian workers by Mussolini is a preliminary.

The shipping industry has secured a 20 per cent reduction, and a 15 per cent reduction is enforced on cotton mill workers. Unrest among agricultural workers is increasing and armed revolts are reported.

Business men give no intimation that their prices will be lowered. Rents have increased in many localities. The situation reveals the purpose of Mussolini's "industrial peace" system, which has smashed the legitimate trade unions, established government-controlled "unions" and compulsory arbitration and outlawed strikes.

Every wage worker must pay dues to a Fascist union, but he is denied a voice or vote in that organization if he does not accept the principles of Fascismo—that the state is supreme.

This autocracy has bound labor to the state. No collective action is permitted save by Mussolini's consent. Free press, speech and assembly are denied and no resolution can be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies unless approved by the dictator.

Mussolini calls this "Labor's New Charter of Freedom."

MORE HALF HOLIDAYS.

Organized labor has asked President Coolidge to give Uncle Sam's workers an extra month of Saturday half holidays.

The proposal was carried to the White House by President Green of the American Federation of Labor; Luther Steward, head of the Federation of Federal Employees; James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and N. P. Alifas, who looks after the interests of the union machinists in the government employ.

At present the Saturday half holiday period starts on June 15 and ends on September 15.

Organized labor would make the half holidays effective from June 1 to October 1. It is estimated that 55,000 workers in the District of Columbia and 250,000 in other sections of the country would be affected by the change.

THE "YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT.

By James M. Lynch.

John J. Leary, Jr., of the New York World, foremost labor reporter of the country, sees the doom of the "yellow dog" contract. Legislation to outlaw this instrument of labor exploitation failed of passage in Ohio this year only by lack of a two-thirds majority in the House after it had passed the Senate and revealed a strength of 71 to 44 in the House. Parliamentary trickery, which raised need for a suspension of the rules before the measure could be placed on passage, was resorted to to kill the bill.

Mr. Leary wisely reflects that the history of all labor legislation shows that this stage of the struggle must be passed before any labor measure can be enacted.

Another reason why the decline of the "yellow dog" contract may be expected is that many employers are becoming ashamed to use it. On its face the thing is palpably despicable, and every sort of subterfuge has been tried to give it an aspect of decency in vain.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is now engaged in litigation, growing out of a "yellow dog" contract, in which is disclosed the reluctance of even the most reactionary employers to spread the rotten thing before the public. This street railway company sought an injunction under the "contract." Attorneys for union men, employed by the company, denied the existence of the instrument and produced many witnesses—employees of the company—who denied they had signed it or seen it. It was demanded that the company bring the contract into court. The company objected and the court ruled that the evidence would not be necessary.

It was disclosed later that the contract had been made years before and signed by five employees, alleged to represent their fellows, and that it had been altered materially since by the company. Employees were never asked to sign a copy of the contract, but when a new man was engaged he was asked to sign a sheet of paper, containing other names, at the time he received his badge. The contract was not mentioned to him, but later the company was prepared to attach the signed paper to a copy of the contract.

The company even declined to permit employees to see the contract or to supply a copy for their attorneys. When a copy was obtained without consent of the company, officials complained bitterly and spoke of "bad faith" in a hearing before the State Public Service Commission.

What kind of a contract can this be when one party to it is kept in ignorance not only of its contents but of its very existence? The contract contains just one clause aimed at unionism: "The business of said company shall be conducted at all times on the open shop principle." Yet 64 men were discharged by the company at one time for the frankly stated reason that they had joined a union. Of course "open shop" means a place where union and non-union men may work side by side. No wonder the company is coy about revealing this contract, either to applicants for employment or in open court!

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